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THURSDAY, August [illegible] 1775. [NUMBER 1598.

NEW-YORK [illegible] JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL [illegible] ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest [illegible] FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

[illegible] PRINTED [illegible] HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, [illegible] August 11th, [illegible] Flour [illegible] per Cent.

A WHITE [illegible] of fine Flour [illegible] 1 lb. [illegible]

PRICE CU[illegible]

Wheat per Bu[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]
Brown Bread	[illegible]
West-India R[illegible]	[illegible]
New-England [illegible]	[illegible]
Muscovado Sugar [illegible]	[illegible]
Single refin'd di[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses	18 to 30 [illegible]

High-Water [illegible] Sun's Rising and [illegible]

D.	[illegible]	M.	H.
Thursday	[illegible]	20	before 7
Friday	[illegible]	21	7
Saturday	[illegible]	23	7
Sunday	[illegible]	24	7
Monday	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	18	[illegible]

[illegible] the 19th.

JUST IMPORTED,
By T[illegible]KER & BARTOW,
And [illegible] sold at their Store, near Burling's-Slip,
A few BALES of excellent
COTTON.
They have likewise for SALE,
Jamaica spirits, West-India
and New-York rum, wine, brandy and Geneva; [illegible] muscovado, loaf, and lump sugar, melasses; [illegible] pepper, coffee, rice, allspice, ginger; best [illegible] snuff, wool cards, chocolate, nutmegs, allum, indigo, red and logwood, brimstone, shot, raisins; and a parcel of choice West-Chester PORK, &c. &c. &c. 98, 1

The Remainder of the Letter signed G. ROME.——[*Continued from our last.*]

YOU see with what contempt they already treat the acts of parliament for regulating their trade, and enter into the most public, illegal, and affronting combinations to obtain a repeal, by again imposing upon the British merchants and manufacturers, and all under the cloak of *retrenching their expences*, by avoiding every *unnecessary superfluity*.—Were that really the case, I am sure I would, and also every other British subject, esteem them for it; but the fact is, they obtained a repeal of the stamp act by mercantile influence, and they are now endeavouring by the same artifice, and finesse, to repeal the acts of trade, and obtain a total exemption from all taxation. Were it otherwise, and they sincerely disposed to stop the importation of every unnecessary superfluity, without affronting the British legislation, by their publick, general, and illegal combinations, they might accomplish their purposes with much more *decency*, and suppress it more effectually by the acts of their own legislation, imposing such duties on their importation here, * as might either occasion a total prohibition, or confine the consumption of them to particular individuals, that can afford to buy, by which measure, they would also raise a considerable colony REVENUE, and ease the poorer inhabitants in the tax they now pay: But the temper of the country is exceedingly *factious*, and prone to sedition; they are growing more *imperious*, *haughty*, nay, *insolent*, every day, and in a short space, unless wholesome regulations take place, the spirit they have kindled, and the conceptions of government they have imbibed, will be more grievous to the mother country, than ever the ostracism was to the Athenians.

A bridle at present, may accomplish more than a rod hereafter; for the malignant poison of the times, like a general pestilence, spreads beyond conception; and if the British parliament are too late in their regulations, neglect measures seven years, which are essentially necessary now, should they then be able to stifle their commotion, it would only be a temporary extinction, consequently, every hour's indulgence will answer to no other purpose than enable them in a more effectual manner, to sow seeds of dissension, to be rekindled whenever they are in a capacity to oppose the mother country, and render themselves independent of her.

[illegible] most public [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Don't they now with equal vi[illegible] in both public papers [illegible] the parliamentary regulations [illegible] trade, to be illegal and a mere [illegible] What furtherproofs do we want [illegible] of their good or bad disposition? [illegible] ever hear of any colonies, [illegible] teaching the science of tyranny, *reduced into rules*,† over every subject that discountenanced their [illegible] in opposition to the mother country, *in a more imperious manner than they have done these four years past?* Have they not made use of every stroke of policy (in [illegible] way) to avail themselves of the dark purposes of their independance, and suffered no restraint of conscience, or fear, not even the guilt of threatening *to excite a civil war*, and *revolt*, if not indulged with an unlimited trade, without restraint; and British protection, without expence? For that is the English of it. Is this their true, or mistaken portrait? SAY.—If it is their true one, ought not such pernicious maxims of policy? Such wicked discipline? Such ingratitude? Such dissimulation? Such perfidy? Such violent, ruthless, and sanguinary councils, where a Cleon bears rule, and an Aristides cannot be endured, to be crushed in embryo? If not, the alternative cannot avoid producing such a government, as will ere long throw the whole kindom into the utmost confusion, endanger the life, liberty, and property, of every good subject, and again expose them to the merciless assassination of a rabble.

I am sensible, that in all political disputes, especially in America, a man may see some things to blame on both sides, and so much to fear, which ever faction should conquer, as to be justified in not intermeddling with either; but in matters of such vast importance as the present, wherein we have suffered so much—still deeply interested, and by which the peace and tranquility of the nation is at stake; it is difficult to conceal one's emotions from a friend, and remain a tranquil spectator, on a theatre of such chicanery and collusion, as will inevitably (if not checked, and may sooner happen than is imagined by many) chill the blood of many a true Britain.

It may be true policy, in some cases, to tame the fiercest spirit of popular liberty, not by blows or by chains, but by soothing her into a willing obedience, and making her kiss the very hand that restrains her; but such policy would be a very unsuitable portion to cure the malady of the present times. They are two much corrupted; and already so intoxicated with their own importance, as to make a wrong use of lenient measures—they construe them into their own natural rights, and timidity in the mother country. They consider themselves a little biger than the *frog* in the *fable*, and that Great-Britain can never long grapple with their huge territory of 15,000 miles frontier, already populous, and increasing with such celerity, as to double their number once in *twenty five years*. This is not perfectly consonant with my idea of the matter, though such calculation has been made; and admitted it to be erroneous, yet, as they believe it, it has the same evil effect, and possesses the imaginations of the people with such a degree of infatuity, and enthusiasm, as there is hardly any thing more common than to hear them boast of particular colonies, that can raise on a short notice, *an hundred thousand fighting men, to oppose the force of Great-Britain*; certain it is, they increase in numbers by emigration, &c. very fast, and are become such a body of people, with such extensive territory, as require every bud of their genius and disposition to be narrowly watched, and pruned, with great judgment, otherwise they may become not only troublesome to Great-Britain, but enemies to themselves. Now is the critical season. They are like some raw giddy youth just emerging into the world, in a corrupt degenerate age. A parent, or a guardian, is therefore still necessary; and if well managed, they will soon arrive to such maturity as to become obedient, dutiful children; but if neglected long, the rod of chastisement will be so much longer necessary as to become too burthensome, and must be dropt with the colonies. They almost consider themselves as a separate people from Great-Britain already.

Last month, while I was attending the General Assembly, the Governor sent a written message to the Lower House, importing his intentions of a resignation at the next election, assigning for reasons, the fumes in the colony, and party spirit were so high; and that bribery and corruption were so predominant, that neither *life, liberty*, nor *property*, were safe, &c, &c. &c. Now, Sir, whether the Governor's intention as exhibited in this open, public declaration, was real, or feigned to answer political purposes, it still evinces their decrepid state; the prostitution of government, and melancholy situation of every good subject: For it cannot be supposed by any candid inquisitor, that a declaration of that nature, and form, would, if not true, have been delivered by a Governor, to a whole legislative body, in order to emancipate himself. If this truth is granted, and this allowed to be their unhappy situation, how much is it the duty of every good man, and what language is sufficient to paint in an effectual manner, this internal imbecility of an English colony (in many other respects, favourably situated for trade and commerce, one of the safest, largest, and most commodious harbours in all America, or perhaps in all Europe, accessable at all seasons, situated in a fine climate, and abounding with fertile soil)—to the maternal bowels of compassion, in order that she may sensibly, if she thinks it necessary to interpose, regulate, and wipe away their pernicious CHARTER, rendered obnoxious by the abuse of it.

I am afraid I have tired your patience, with a subject that must give pain to every impartial friend to Great-Britain, and her colonies. When I took up my pen, I only intended to have communicated the outlines of such of my perplexities (without dipping so far into political matter) as I thought would attone for, or excuse my long silence, and excite your compassion and advice.

Our friend Robinson is gone to Boston, to join the commissioners.——My compliments to Collector Stuart. May I ask the favour of you both to come and eat a Christmas dinner with me at Batchelor's Hall, and celebrate the festivity of the season, with me in Narraganset woods. A covey of partridges, or bevy of quails, will be entertainment for the Collector and me, while the pike and pearch ponds amuse you.—Should business or pre-engagements prevent me that pleasure, permit me to ask the favour of your earliest intelligence of the proceedings of Parliament; and of your opinion whether our case is not so great as to excite their compassion and interposition were it known. This narration, together with your own knowledge of many of the facts, and the disposition of the colonies in general, will refresh your memory, and enable you to form a judgment. Relief from home seems so tedious, especially to us, who have suffered so much, like to suffer more, and unacquainted with their reasons of delay, that I am quite impatient.

About twelve months ago, I received from three gentlemen in London (in trust for several others) exemplified accounts, for a balance of above twenty-six thousand pounds sterling, mostly due from this colony,—not fifty pounds of which shall I ever be able to recover without compulsive measures, and what is still worse, my lawyer advises me from all thoughts of prosecution, unless a change of government ensues. I am therefore obliged to send them his opinion (in justification of my own conduct) in lieu of money ten years due. Poor satisfaction! Our consolation must be in a British Parliament. Every other avenue is rendered impregnable by their subtilty, and degeneracy, and we can no longer depend upon a people who are so unthankful for our indulgences, and the lenity of their mother country. I wish you the compliments of the approaching season, and a succession of many happy new years.

I am, Sir, with much regard,
Your most humble servant,
G. ROME.

* [illegible] mean foreign growth, or fabricati[illegible] but if on British, it would be more [illegible]rdonable in their present system.

† *The Committee to the Sons of Liberty, &c.*

[The following piece which was published in this Journal, of the 9th of November, 1769, No. 1401; also in Mr. Gaine's paper a few days before that, has since been republished in several papers, particularly in Mr. Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal sometime this spring; and as the fatal disease which is the subject of it, has of late again made its appearance in this and the neighbouring provinces, and left in many mourning families the usual traces of its progress, a good deal of enquiry has been made after the paper which proposes a method of treating the disorder, that has been attended with great success, we therefore now reprint it again, for the good of the public.]

——"*Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, si non, his utere mecum?*"

BEING moved with compassion for the distressed condition of the people in Boston and Oxford, occasioned by the fatal effects of the malignant sore throat distemper, I take the liberty to offer to the consideration of those gentlemen of the medical profession, who may not be well acquainted with the disorder, the following method of cure, which by the blessing of God, I have had the most happy experience of, for near 20 years past. But being confined within the common limits of a news-paper, shall be as concise as the nature of the case will admit of; referring the reader for the difinition and diagnostick symptoms, to the several treatises wrote by Doctors Fothergill, Huxham, and Douglass; and shall only deliver briefly my method of cure.

Alexipharmick and sudorifick medicines have long and deservedly been in great esteem, as the basis of a radical cure of this disease; and by writers upon the subject have been universally recommended, particularly by the above-mentioned gentlemen, whose labours deserve the highest commendations. But too often were those means found inadequate to the malignancy of the disorder, as well as many other remedies represented as real specificks: Without doubt it has been observed with grief, by others as well as myself,—that notwithstanding the seasonable and plentiful use of those reputed specificks, the distemper generally proved fatal. Wherefore in a time of great mortality, about 20 years ago, in and near this town, I tried the effects of mercury, j[illegible]ned with alexipharmicks, and astrigents, by adding a considerable dose of *Mercurius dulcis*, to the *Edinburgh* or *Venice* treacle, which succeeded even beyond my expectations: But those treacles not fully answering my end, I substituted the following, which I have, without much variation, continued in the use of to this time.

"Take of the powders of Seneka, rattle "snake roots 2 ounces; of contrayerva roots, "one ounce and a half; of Virginian snake "roots, the roots of aromatic calamus and "wild valerian, the tops of rue, and the flow-"ers of English camomile, each one ounce; "of cinnamon, myrrh, resin of guaiacum, "British saffron, balsam capivi, prepared "crab's eyes and *Armenian* bole, each half "an ounce; of ginger and opium, each 2 "drachms; of *Madeira* wine enough to "dissolve the opium; and of clarified ho-"ney thrice the weight of all the powders."

Neither time nor room permit me to make any further remarks upon the above treacle, than, that I have abridged the quantity of opium ordered in the others, which I found too predominate in most cases, especially when given to children; and added the Seneka rattle snake roots; perhaps the most powerful *antiseptic* vegetable in the whole *Materia Medica*, manifested, to mention no more, by its almost immediate cure of the bite of the rattle snake.

The doses, which I have generally given, and would recommend, are, to a child of a year old, 15 grains of the above treacle, and 2 or 3 grains of the *Mercurius dulcis*; to one of 6 or 8 years, half a drachm or 2 scruples of the treacle, and 4 or 5 grains of the mercury; to a grown person a drachm and a half, or 2 drachms of the treacle, and 6 or 8 grains of the mercury, repeated every 12, 16, 20, or 24 hours; as the urgency of the symptoms may indicate. And in case the symptoms are very threatening, or the patient should have been ill several days, without proper means having been administered, an intermediate pill of the mercury

may be given occasionally [illegible] until the sloughs are [illegible] the tonsils, &c. [illegible] acidulated with vinegar, [illegible] observing to keep the patient [illegible] by avoiding the cold air, drink, &c. [illegible] until the disorder seems to be entirely subdued, but a considerable time after, lest a sudden, and often, a fatal relapse should succeed. The mercury seldom purges after the first or second dose.—If a bolus should be disagreeable to the patient, the treacle may be dissolved in wine and water or sage tea, and the mercury be given in a pill.

The above medicines will generally remove the disorder in two or three days, if given in the beginning: Often two or three doses prove sufficient; but when the symptoms are obstinate, I recommend the use of the boluses until the venom of the distemper appears to be entirely extinguished. I have more than once proceeded to the 12th dose, besides 4 or 5 pills of mercury *per se*, containing 4 or 5 grains each. To a girl of 9 years of age, I gave 62 grains of mercury in conjunction with the treacle, in about 12 or 14 days. She happily recovered, although she had the *hoarse cough* several days during her illness.

When *Exanthemata* or eruptions appear, the doses may be diminished, but repeated at least twice in 24 hours.

Ulcers behind the ears, in the groin, or in any other part, discharging a thin corroding Ichor, I advise by no means to be suppressed, especially by red precipitate or any other topical application, that has a power of constipating the efflux: For it is almost certain, that a retrocession of the *Virus* will speedily have fatal effects. But cataplasms of onions boiled in milk, thickened with the crum of wheat bread, adding a few grains of *British* saffron, may be applied with benefit, and renewed 3 or 4 times a day, until the acrimony of the juices is corrected by internal medicines; and the ulcer will in time cicatrize spontaneously.

When the solids are uncommonly relaxed, and a seeming dissolution of the fluids, attended with thin watry sweats or hemorrhages, I recommend the plentiful use of the Peruvian bark, with the spirit or elixir of vitriol. The bark will also prove very beneficial where the fever intermits: But when the fever is continual, runs high and the pulse full, especially if attended with a difficult or laborious respiration, I never found any advantage gained by the bark.

I am not unacquainted with the surmises of some, that, since the known *genius* of the disorder dissolves the *crasis* or texture of the blood, so as often to cause fatal hemorrhages, such quantities of an active mercurial preparation, as I have recommended, would increase the danger. But long experience has taught me the contrary. For the sooner the dissolving acrimony in the blood is mitigated, the less may the danger of hemorrhages be apprehended.

Notwithstanding the incredible quantity of mercury a person may take in this disorder, when obstinate, without any apparent indications of a ptyalism, more than what is commonly a concomitant symptom of the disease itself; Yet when the case has been rather favourable, the effects of the mercury will sometimes appear, by causing the gums, especially of the *molares* to tumify, attended with a white or yellowish slough on the inside of the cheek; the* cheeks and *fauces* being also tumified externally. However, these effects always prognosticate a favourable issue, therefore I never suppress the activity of the mercury suddenly, but check it by the most gentle means, such as the flowers of sulphur in small doses with manna, but recommend no other purgatives.

When the fever runs high I generally give less of the treacle, or neglect it wholly, and give a pill of mercury every evening and morning till the fever is moderated, then the treacle may be given as above directed. I have frequently known 2 or 3 pills in the beginning, with the assistance of no other medicine but sage tea, or an infusion of the contrayerva, to give entire relief.

I have now finished what I conceived necessary to write upon this subject, but if any gentleman of the medical profession desires any farther explications relative thereto, I shall always be ready to give him all the satisfaction in my power. And if the communicating to the public my method of practice in the cure of this terrible, and truly pestilential distemper, should be the means of saving the lives of any of my fellow creatures,—of relieving the pungent distresses of tender parents, anxious for the lives of their dear offspring, my end will be answered, and a compensation made, infinitely more than adequate to the little pains I have taken. All the reward I ask, is, in case the method of cure above recommended, should be blessed with the same success in Boston, Oxford, or in any other places, as it has been when prosecuted by myself, that I may have the pleasure of being informed of it, by a few lines from some grateful and benevolent gentleman, directed to the [illegible] humble servant,

JACOB [illegible]

Jamaica, [illegible] Island, in the [illegible] of New-York, Oct. [illegible]

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* I have been the more particular here, lest those not much conversant with the disorder, might mistake the effects of the medicine for the disease.

T[illegible] advice, that [illegible] Russian fleet, which lay [illegible] and consists of [illegible] besides frigates, sloops, [illegible] &c. was divided into three [illegible] of which was to sail for the [illegible] to support the operations of Osman [illegible], who is in possession of Jerusalem; another against the Isle of Candia, which has been lately put into a state of defence; and the third under Count Orlow himself, was to make a descent upon the Morea. Accordingly the squadrons separated, and on the 2d instant, Count Orlow arrived in the Sardonic gulph, and landed his troops with a design to attack the city of Corinth, which was immediately put into execution, and after an engagement of near two hours between the Russians and a large body of the Janissaries, in the narrow pass of the ridge of hills which commands the ascent to Corinth, and is the only side on which that city can be attacked; victory declared for the former, who immediately possessed themselves of the city and castle, and made the Turkish Basha, and many other persons of eminence, with 3500 Turkish soldiers, prisoners of war. Count Orlow, gave orders that none of the Greeks, or Turkish inhabitants, who did not bear arms, should be molested, nor their effects or houses plundered; on the contrary, he published a manifesto of the Empress's, wherein she declares, that she holds it as a religious duty, to free the Greeks from the Ottoman slavery. The towns of Caglia, Maine, Calmara, Navarina, and Medon, have sent in their submission to the Russians. A large treasure, with a great quantity of small arms, ammunition, &c. were found by the Russians, in the Basha's palace, and the publick magazines, and several small Turkish vessels laden with provisions and stores, were taken at anchor in the Sardonic Gulph.

LONDON.

June 1. They write from Vienna, that a thief, who personated a Nobleman, and made a very grand appearance there, had been arrested at the request of the government of Naples, for stealing some valuable effects out of the Palace of the King of the Two Sicilies, to a considerable value: He has been sent to Naples under a strong guard.

The trouble at Bourdeaux, in the province of Giuenne in France, on account of the high price of bread, still continues. Above 10,000 peasants assembled at the banks of the river, and stopped every vessel that had corn on board. The Magistrates are doing all they can for the ease of the poor, and have requested that no troops may be sent, as the rising of the people do not originate from wantonness, but from a real or artificial scarcity.

June 5. Private letters from the Hague absolutely say, "It is now publickly known, that the four men of war that sailed for the West-Indies, are borrowed by the King of Portugal, and that the States are to be allowed 300,000l. sterling for the use of them for five years."

June 14. Lord Chatham has written a long and very able letter to a Noble Law Lord [Lord Cambden] on the first subject of East-India affairs, declaring his unavoidable resolution (on account of the bad state of health) to remain in his present retreat, "an inactive, though not unaffected spectator of the depredations of the Minister on the constitution of his country;" but strongly recommended it to the Noble Lord to exert his own powers, and in his [Lord Chatham's] name to recommend it to all his friends in the Upper House, to oppose the Ministers inch by inch.

JUNE 16. *Substance of Lord* NORTH's *Speech on* Monday, *on opening the* Budget.

His Lordship said, that the situation of the Finances was such, that there would be no surplus to dispose of, and that he should pay off this year no part of the national debt; that he lamented much the deficiencies of the present year, and mourned over the exigencies of a great Company, which he should endeavour to the utmost that lay in his power to set right, and put upon a proper basis of prosperity. He then gave an account of the different estimates of the Ordnance, Army, Navy, and Miscellaneous Services; as also an account of what would be wanting for things which the House might adopt. He alluded, he said, to some private petitions which had been presented, which would take up some small sums; Dr. Williams's petition for a reward for a useful and practical discovery of making green and yellow colour to be a fast dye in cotton and linen; and also another petition from Messrs. Hodgson, Brewers, at Bow.

He [illegible] through the different sums of money [illegible] for the before mentioned purposes; and said, that as to the money from the sale of the ceded Islands, he made no manner of doubt but the Gentleman (Sir William Young) to whom the [illegible] was entrusted, would give a fair and [illegible] account of it when he came home; [illegible] present, though he had the two [illegible] years, remitted 50,000l. each [illegible] should do the same this year, [illegible] now only received 5000l. out of [illegible] that those ceded islands [illegible]. He made no doubt [illegible] was coming over, he [illegible] as there were [illegible] to pay that sum, he [illegible] of its being [illegible]; that the [illegible] ces of the last Lottery were 14,000l. [illegible] had a surplus from another account which would make that even. He then [illegible] upon the sufficiency of grants, malt, land-tax, and others, which he made to be about 458,000l. He said, that as to the India Company, every one must know, that a petition was preparing to be presented, to say that they would not at any rate, receive the loan of 1,400,000l. that he looked upon it the interest of Parliament to secure that Company in case the loan should be refused. He then stated the debts which they ow'd, which he made to amount, with the interest, as due to the public to 954,000l. that he should be sorry and loth for the public to proceed by Exchequer process to pay themselves, but that they could not wait for their money; and if necessity demanded it, they must do it; that they owed a very capital sum to the Bank of 500,000l. which they could not stay for; and tho' they wished to give every assistance to their sister Company, yet it could not be expected they would wait any longer with patience, and injure themselves. He then stated the Bills of Exchange that were due from them, to amount to 600,000l. and observed, that the situation of the public and bank was dreadful; for as they must have their money, the only effectual means and method to prevent the process against the Company, would be for the House to proceed with the loan bill of 1,400,000l. to be lent on the India Company security, and pay themselves with part of the money, even without the consent of the Company; that he hoped that Parliament would not, in any shape, vary or swerve from the Resolutions they had come to; and that if the Company would not provide for their own security and prosperity, it was the duty of Parliament to interfere to take care of them and their concerns. He wished that every proprietor was to feel as much as he really from his heart did for the security and welfare of that Company. He ventured to say, that no man had felt more, nor wished more eagerly than he did to put their affairs upon a permanent footing; that if this loan should not answer the purpose, he thought it his duty to add loan after loan to secure that Company; that he would answer that Government, so far from taking money from them in their present exigency, would forgo every emolument, and every degree of profit, and not receive a single shilling from their revenue, till such time as every man can say, with confidence, that the East India Company is saved; till that time the public will forego all participation. He then ran over the heads of the sums he had before mentioned, and proposed borrowing on Exchequer bills to be issued out upon next year's aid, for 1,400,000l. charged upon the produce of the India Company, and the aids of 1779; that this year there might be a surplus of 254,000l. which he wished to keep as a reserve, lest any alteration should happen from the present general tranquility; not that there was any likelihood of the late troubles being revived. He could have wished, he said, to have gone upon the plan of last year, of paying off part of the National Debt, but circumstances had happened which prevented it. He did not intend, he said, to propose a Lottery this year, not for any reason that was urged in the petition which was presented by the City of London, but from some strong reasons of his own; that, as there had been Lotteries for eight years last past, he thought a little rest to the people's inclinations would not be amiss, and that this matter of Lottery would come out with fresh spirit the next Session of Parliament; it would then be a new thing; and he thought that, in a year in which no great plan of finance is undertaken, so as to pay off any of the National Debt, a Lottery might be for once omitted. It might be asked, he said, What have you done this year? He was sorry to say, but little; and that the next Session of Parliament must enter upon a reversion of the plans they have now adopted for the India Company, before that great end can be obtained, the secure permanency of the India Company, that he had consciousness of his own proceeding; that he thought it was right, and consistent with his duty, in procuring the prosperity of the Company; that he should always stand corrected, and give way to the future events that tended to the good of the Company; but he declared to the House, that he never would abandon the pursuit of the permanent situation of that great Company upon any other motive than conviction; that he was not to be teized or frightened out of his plan, which he was convinced was both for the public security, as well as that of the Company; that though he was fond of indolence and a retired life, yet, ever since he had entered into office, he had not been unused to contradiction, nor unacquainted with storms; that others might succeed to the temple of Fame by parts, by eloquence, or a great genius, but that he having none of these qualities, thought himself happy, and plumed much upon doing, in this instance, what was right, and his duty to do; that he entered upon that great office in a moment when things were not in the most pacific situation, when the emoluments were not the glaring objects of [illegible] hitherto continued [illegible] do his duty, and that he [illegible] he thought right, [illegible] and clamour, and that [illegible] it; and when hereafter, [illegible] should quit it, he meant to [illegible] him what little credit he had [illegible], if he quitted it now, he should [illegible] had hitherto kept it in vain; [illegible] determined to abide in that post in [illegible] laboured, and should not [illegible] the trouble of it; that though [illegible] looked into his conduct might perhaps [illegible] indolence and a love of ease, yet he [illegible] determined they should not find a want [illegible] honest perseverance in a great and [illegible] cause.

No person made any reply [illegible] North and the Committee broke up, [illegible] the Chairman reported to the House, [illegible] asked leave to sit again. They then adjourned till yesterday.

We hear that the bill now drawing up by the noble law Lord) Lord Mansfield) with respect to the disposal of criminals, will contain, among other things, that no person shall hereafter be transported to the colonies, but be either sent to serve in the East-Indies, or be shut up for a certain term, or for life, in strong houses, four of which are to be erected in every county, where those who are not bred to trades are to be kept to hard labour. This regulation is said to be in consequence of a remonstrance from the provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut, complaining of the inundation of vagabonds from Great Britain and Ireland.

It is said that larger orders have been given, within this week, for goods to be exported to America, than at any one time for three years past.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, June 10.

"We have just received the melancholy intelligence here, of the intire loss of four Russian ships of war in a storm off the coast of Temoroek, near the streights of Caffa, in the Black Sea. They were drove ashore on some rocks, and soon went to pieces; but 34 men escaped out of all the crews, which amounted to 1500 men. These men were by a Tartarian vessel landed on the Crimea, and from thence the intelligence was sent to Petersburgh."

Letters from Venice say, that all the ships of war belonging to that republic are now fitted out for sea, and many of them cruising in the Adriatic.

Orders are sent to Ireland for all the regiments from which drafts have been made for foreign service, to be immediately completed to their full establishment.

June 19. It is reported that a certain Gentleman has brought an action against the messenger who about three years ago, by order of a great assembly, conveyed him to Newgate.

Lord North moved an address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to confer some mark of royal favour upon General Robert Monkton for his signal services, by granting to him a large quantity of land in the ceded islands, or to shew his royal favour in any other manner his Majesty should think fit. It passed nemine contradicente.

By accounts from Mequinez by way of Gibraltar, we learn, that the Emperor's son, who had eloped with a large sum of money, is taken and carried back a close prisoner.

CHARLES-TOWN. (S. Carolina) *July* 13.

Tuesday last the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of this province met here, agreeable to their last adjournment; and on Thursday his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to prorogue the same to Tuesday the 9th day of August next.

On Thursday last, before his Honour the Lieutenant Governor prorogued the Commons House of Assembly, the Honourable Rawlins Lowndes, Esq; their Speaker, laid before them, a letter by him received from the Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, inclosing the resolutions of that House on the 12th of March last, which being read, were unanimously approved [illegible]

and it was immediately RESOLVED,

I. "That Mr. Speaker, and any eight "of the other Members of the standing "Committee of Correspondence, be a Com-"mittee, to inquire for, and obtain, intel-"ligence, upon the several matters menti-"oned in the said resolutions, and to cor-"respond with the Committee appointed "by the said House of Burgesses, and Com-"mittees appointed, or to be appointed, in "our other sister colonies respecting the "same.

II. "That Mr. Speaker do transmit the "thanks of this House, to the Speaker and "Members of the said House of Burgesses "of Virginia, for communicating the said "resolutions to this House, as well as for "their steady attention to the general In-"rests of America."

August 2. For several weeks pa[illegible] even to the [illegible] fered the [illegible] general [illegible] almost [illegible] great [illegible] many oth[illegible] year 175[illegible] terrible [illegible] tember, [illegible] here a [illegible] had not been [illegible] of the oldest [illegible] parts of the country, [illegible] had perished for w[illegible] plantations the peopl[illegible] to dig for, and e-ven [illegible] that it might not be waste[illegible] their creatures daily [illegible] drink. The [illegible] had [illegible] as in autumn, [illegible] the [illegible] in many places were so dried [illegible] are to this day, un[illegible]guish[illegible] the accidental fall of [illegible] from [illegible] pipes. Hell-Hole [illegible], never [illegible] known to be dry, has been con[illegible] burning for some time.—— Tra[illegible] the roads could not procure water [illegible] horses, nor drivers for the nec[illegible] supply of cattle for [illegible] common su[illegible] Many mills have been stopt [illegible] and large quantities of flour, corn, &c. were prevented being brought down by the lowness of Santee [illegible]; and here, in town, most of the wells [illegible] failed to yield their supplies, for the common use of families: In short, never were the people in general seen more dejected. But, since last Thursday, it hath pleased the Almighty to change the prospect greatly; abundant showers have fallen, and they have been so general, that we may now almost flatter ourselves, the great crop of rice, which has been planted, at least, may be saved.

Yesterday arrived in Rebellion-road, the ship Jason, Capt. Merrick, from Angola; being the 34th Guineyman this season.

Quantity of rice shipped from this port since the 1st of November last, to this day inclusive, 112.6[illegible]9 tierces.

July 26. The whole number of Negroes imported here, since the first of November last, including the cargoes not yet exposed for sale, is, 6[illegible] viz.

From the West Indies (in 26 vessels)	700
The Northern Colonies (in 6 vessels)	40
Directly from Africa (in 33 vessels)	5731
Total,	6471

Which number is supposed to have created an extraordinary demand for upwards of 90,000 bushels of Indian corn; the exportation of which article is stopped in Georgia, where they have purchased, at least, 1000 of Negroes.

BOSTON, August 9.

On Wednesday, the 28th of last month, came on before a Special Court of Admiralty, in this town, the trial of Ansell Nickerson, for piracy and robbery, on the high seas: The examination of the witnesses for the Crown, and prisoner, held till Friday night; when the Court adjourned till Tuesday last, ten o'clock, when Samuel Fitch, Esq; Advocate General, after re-examining several of the witnesses for the King, applied the evidence on the Crown side: The afternoon and the next day, were taken up by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, jun. Esqrs; council for the prisoner, in his defence; and on Thursday afternoon last, the Advocate General closed the cause. The Court then told the prisoner if he had any thing further to say in his behalf, he would have an opportunity the next day; and then adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

The court then meeting, proceeded to ask the prisoner, if he had any thing further to offer the court, in addition to what his council had already said: Upon which the prisoner expressed his wishes, that certain witnesses, who he apprehended would testify in his favour, had been present; and concluded with saying, that "If I loose my life, I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge."

The Court then gave order, that all persons depart, except the Register; and having consi[illegible] of the evidence, &c. for about two [illegible] a half, the prisoner was again [illegible] when the President, after [illegible] pause, told the prisoner, "The Court have considered of your offence, and they do not think that the evidence offered to them is sufficient to support the charge alledged against you in the information, and therefore adjudge you NOT GUILTY."

Motion was then made by the [illegible] council that he might be di[illegible] the Advocate-General, not [illegible] was granted: The prisoner [illegible] ed of it, respectfully bowed [illegible] and said, "I thank the hono[illegible] and GOD, for my deliverance[illegible]

The court was then adjourned [illegible] delay.

Thus ended [illegible] fing event th[illegible] perhaps [illegible]

[illegible] on the 23d [illegible] Capt. James [illegible] Long. [illegible] W. off [illegible] belonging to Philadelphia, [illegible] Gibraltar for Bristol, [illegible]

[illegible] a large barn, belonging to Col. [illegible] Pitkin, of Hartford, well stored with grain and hay, was set on fire by lightning, and the whole consumed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 26.

"I take the first opportunity of acquainting you, that the East India Company have obtained leave, by act of Parliament, to export their teas from England duty free, and in a short time, perhaps a month, a cargo will be sent by them to Boston, (subject to the duty payable in America) to be sold at that place on their account; and they mean to keep America so well supplied, that the trade to Holland for that article must be greatly affected."

August 16. We hear from different parts of the country, that the violent rain which fell last week occasioned such floods as never were known here before; mills, bridges, fences, &c. suffered greatly, and the loss which many people have sustained by the overflowing of the creeks is very considerable.

NEW LONDON, August 13.

Capt. Lathrop from Guadaloupe on the 1st Inst. at 8 P. M. Lat. 38, 45, Lon. 71, spoke the Brig ——, Gilbert La Roch, Master, from New York, bound to Hispaniola, out 2 Days, all well,

LONDON,

JUNE 15. Lord Clive declared yesterday, in the House of Commons, that the city of Morshedavad was ten times larger, ten times richer, and ten times more populous than the city of London.

The New-Britannia, Dean, was blown up on the coast of Africa the 24th of January last; she had three hundred and thirty three slaves on board, all of which, except ten, together with the remainder of her cargo, are lost; thirteen of the crew, and about ninety free natives have also perished.

This day it was currently reported on the Change, that advices were received of the French King's death.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

We hear from Philadelphia, that there is now in that City, a live Fish supposed to be a *Torpedo*, which on being touched, gives a very strong Electrical Shock, to any Number of Persons whose Hands are in Contact with each other; several Persons affected with various Disorders, have found Relief from it, when the common Mode of electerizing has proved ineffectual. It has been observed, that after receiving a Shock from the Fish, it takes some Time to recover the like Quantity of electrical Fluid; and that if touched sooner, the Shocks are weak or strong in Proportion to the Time since the preceding Shock.

We hear from Princetown, New-Jersey, that on Monday the 9th Inst. during the storm, about 10 o'Clock, they discovered three Fires, which proved the next Day, to be the Barnes of Mr. Benjamin Clark, Mr. Gusbert Lane, and Mr. Van Kirk; they were all struck by Lightning, and burnt to the Ground, in the hardest of the Storm, together with all the Hay, Grain, &c. which those Gentlemen had. Mr. Clark alone, has lost upwards of twenty Tons of Hay.

We also hear that on the Friday before, a Barn full of Grain belonging to Mr. Zabriski, at Paramus, in New-Jersey, was struck and burnt to the Ground by Lightning. [Barns filled with Grain and Hay, which abound with electric Effluvia, are more than any other Buildings exposed to the Danger of Lightning, and should therefore always be guarded with pointed Iron Rods, for their Preservation.]

We hear from Portsmouth, in Virginia, That on the 4th Instant, a School House there, in which was a School Master and a [illegible] of Scholars, was struck with [illegible], and that a Bible, which as the School Master sat, lay between his Legs, was struck, and a Hole made quite thro' the Cover and all the Leaves of the whole Book, but neither he nor any other Person in the School received the least Hurt.

[illegible] Capt. Bagley, in 20 Days from Quebec, [illegible] in Company with the [illegible] for England, with the North [illegible] or 250 [illegible] Capt. Hall, [illegible] for the Straights. [illegible] Life in his [illegible] a very respecta[illegible] City, next Day his [illegible] in Trinity Church [illegible]

[illegible] who lately was much [illegible] the Hold of the Ship [illegible] assisting to get her off from Rockaway Bar where she struck, continues so ill that his Life is dispaired of. The Ship is likely to be got off.

On Tuesday arrived the Snow Favourite, Captain Thomas Fisher, in 6 Weeks and 2 Days from White Haven, having on Board from North Britain 140 Passengers, intending to settle in this Colony; they are mostly young, and all remarkably healthy, well looking People, having had neither Sickness nor Death on the Voyage, except a young Child who was ill before it came on Board.

On the Passage they spoke with the following Vessels, viz:

July 8, Lat. 41, 7, Lon. 34, the Success, Captain John Cookson, 24 Days from Barbados, bound to Bristol.

16th, Lat. 42, 2, Lon. 41, Charming Molly, Capt. W. Weatherhead of Waterford, 20 Days from Granada, bound to Cork.

17th, Lat. 43 3, Lon. 51, a Vessel 11 Days from Virginia, bound to Glasgow.

20th, Lat. 43, 6, Lon. 54, the Neptune, Captain Alexander M'Cullock, 8 Days from Boston.——28th, in Lat. 40, Long. 67,—the Snow Betsey, Capt. Doran, 6 Weeks from Musketo Shore, bound to London. The Captain desired his Compliments to his Friend Mr. —, at the Corner of the Fish-Market, New-York.——August 2d. in Lat. 37, 37, Long. 67, 35, The Catherine and Elizabeth, Capt. Peter Galation, 9 Days from New-York, bound to Madeira.——4th, in Lat. 38, 1, Long. ——a Brig from Barbados, bound to New-London.

Last Week one Murphy, a Journeyman Shoe-Maker, was committed to Gaol for the Murder of his Wife. They had two Children, which are taken Care of in the poor House.

We hear that in Consequence of the Success which daily attends Dr. Grahams Practice in the Disorders of the Eyes and Ears, the Multitude of pitiable Objects which crowd for Relief from almost every Part of this and the adjacent Provinces is so great, that the Dr. cannot attend to many of the Inhabitants even of this City, who applied to him at his first arrival. We are sorry to inform the Publick that the Dr. seems notwithstanding determined to leave this Province on Wednesday the 1st of September next.

Wednesday Evening the Ship Silver Eele, Capt. John Weatherell, arrived in 8 Weeks from London, who on his Passage spoke the following Vessels, July 25, Lat. 43, 24, a Ship from Antigua, bound to London; August 4, Lat. 41, 14, the Ship Grosvener, a Mast Ship, 6 Weeks and three Days from London, for New-York; August 15th Lat. 39, 38, two Whalers bound to Nantucket.

Yesterday the Hon. John Watts Esq; Lord Drummond, and Col. Robertson who accompanied his Excellency our Governor in a Tour to Canada, returned to this City, having left his Excellency at Quebec, indisposed with the Gout.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Pegg, S. Lightbourn, from St. Martins. Gale, N. Sage; and Ranger, G. Sage, Jamaica. Catherine, D. Bewes, St. Augustine. Catherine, A. Encoen, Coracoa. Polly, W. Morris; and Schooner Betsy, G. Gusling, North Carolina. Sally, J. Roberts, South Carolina. Experiment, J. Darrell, Turks-Island. Brig Betsy, P. Schermerhorn, South-Carolina.

OUTWARD. Brig General Conway, T. Kennedy, for Madeira. Charming Peggy, J. Lawrence, Gibraltar. Phila, W. Jones, Bristol. Recovery, T. Gerrard, Lisbon.—Sloop Sally, T. Alberson; and Peggy and Betsy, D. Ferguson, Philadelphia. Little Betsy, G. Codwise, St. Croix. St. Augustine Packet, W. Henry, St. Augustine. Mary, C. Spranger, Dominica.

CLEARED. Brig Fox, G. Stewart; and Robert, J. M'Nachtane, to Gibraltar. Pasley, T. Mountanye, Newfoundland.—Sloop Bentham, R. Alberson, Philadelphia. Sally, J. Pell, St. Croix. Speedwell, T. Barnard, Boston. Rebecca, A. Coinan; and Magdalen, C. Amory, Dominica. Polly, W. Morris, North-Carolina. Joanna, E. Hopper, Africa.

To Doctor GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST,

SIR,

IN Gratitude to you, and for the Benefit of those afflicted with Deafness, I take this public Method of thanking you, for having under God, perfectly restored me to distinct Hearing, in both Ears, in the Space of nine Days:—The Happiness I now enjoy is doubled, because, being far advanced in Years, I had but little Reason to expect the Enjoyment of so great a Blessing:—That he who formed the Ear, may render your future Practice, in the important Branches you profess, successful, is my sincere, my ardent Prayer.

JOHN EVANS.

From my Lodgings at Mr. Casey's, in Maiden-Lane, 18th August, 1773. 98, 1

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-street*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,	Red ratifie,
Rasberry Brandy,	Cinnamon water,
Cherry Brandy,	Clove water
Cherry rum,	Orange do.
Brandy shrub,	Anniseed do.
Shrub of Jamaica spirits,	All-Fours,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of Wine,	West India and New-York Rum,
Jamaica spirits,	Madeira, and Teneriff
Royal Usquebaugh,	wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of said DEANE's LIQUORS, has for several Years past been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.

⁂ Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the

Publick's very obliged, and very humble Servant;
R. DEANE.

West-Chester County, ss. BY order of Caleb Fowler, Esq; one of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for West-Chester county: Notice is hereby given, that on application to him made, by Thomas Lyon, a creditor of Samuel Sackett, jun. late of Philipsburgh, in the said county of West-Chester, merchant; in pursuance of two several acts of the legislature of this colony of New-York, the one entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" and the other, entitled, "an act to revive the several acts therein mentioned, relating to absconding and fraudulent debtors;" He the said Judge, did direct all the estate, of the said or Samuel Sackett, jun. real and personal, to be seized: And that unless he does return and discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given; all his estate, real and personal, so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 9th day of August, 1773. 98. 1

To be sold and entered on immediately, at Clark's Town, Orange County, and Province of New-York,

A Remarkably well situated house and lot of land, containing one acre:—The house has 4 rooms on a floor, with an entry, extraordinarily well situated for a merchant's store and tavern, and which has always been kept in said house; on said lot is also a commodious summer-house, and other conveniencies proper to entertain Gentlemen; an extraordinary good pump and barn, and also fruit trees of divers kinds. For further particulars, inquire of Mr Coleman, merchant, living on the premises; Mr. William Tremper, currier, in Clark's Town, or Mr. John Weaver, taylor, at Kakeat, Orange county; which last alone, will give an indisputable title for the same.

August 2, 1773. 98. 1

The BILES-ISLAND LOTTERY,
For raising the Sum of SEVEN HUNDRED and TWENTY POUNDS,
For JOHN DUNLAP, of New-York, Merchant,
Lately reduced by Misfortunes in Trade;
To enable him to get into Business,

1	Prize	of	800	Dollars, is	800
2	Do.		500		500
3	Do.		250	are	750
6	Do.		150		900
12	Do.		60		720
20	Do.		30		600
30	Do.		15		450
1212	Do.		6		7272
	First drawn,		—	—	4
	Last drawn,		—	—	4

N. B. These are not included in the Number of Prizes.

1285 Prizes.
2715 Blanks.

4000 Tickets, at Three Dollars each, are 12000

VICISSITUDE and adverse fortune, are the portions of mortality; and experience proves that no class of men are more subject to them than merchants. The judicious and benevolent of them, whom Providence hath continued in affluent circumstances, altho' they may not know by experience, the distressing reflections to which the mind of an honest bankrupt is subject, from the change of his circumstances, and the wants of his family, yet they can anticipate them. It is therefore hoped that these considerations—the benevolent purpose to which the profit of this lottery is to be applied—and the advantageous nature of the scheme, will induce the Public in general, and the *Merchants* in particular, to encourage it. The drawing will certainly commence at Powles-Hook, about the middle of October next, under the inspection and management of Gentlemen of known integrity and understanding. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published for the information of the adventurers, in hand-bills; and the prizes will be punctually paid, subject to the deduction of 15 per cent. by Messrs. Smith Ramage, Archibald Currie, Patrick M'Davitt, and Thomas Stewart, Merchants, in New-York. And as a number of Gentlemen of influence and extensive acquaintance, have engaged to assist Mr. Dunlap in the sale of the tickets, there is no doubt but the drawing will commence at that time. Orders left with Mr. Dunlap, will be carefully forwarded. Timely notice will be given where the tickets are to be purchased in the neighbouring provinces. Powles-Hook, 13th April, 1773.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,
OCULIST and AURIST,

TAKES this method of apologizing to several of the respectable inhabitants of this city, who having applied to him for assistance in disorders of their EYES and EARS, have not as yet been attended to. The great number of pitiable objects, blind, deaf, &c. who come daily for relief from all parts of the colony, has hitherto prevented him from complying with what he hath ever considered, not as his interest only, but as a duty, in the exercise of which he frequently experiences the most exalted pleasure that the human mind is perhaps capable of enjoying. 97, 1

POET'S CORNER.

To the PRINTER.

ABOUT the Time when I heard of the Disappointment of several (who had suffered thro' the just public Resentment they had brought upon themselves) in their ridiculous Application to the Colony Assemblies for Reimbursement of their Losses during the Stamp-Act Contention.—Tho' they had all, at that Time, otherwise met with some Ministerial Reward for their Treachery, except Doct. M—— and Z. H——. About that Time I happened to meet with the following French Epigram,—which excited the Idea of a ridiculous Resemblance between the Case of these Geniuses, and *Blaise* in the Epigram, and produced the following Imitation, or Extension of the Thought—which has lain by me for some Years; but as the secret Correspondence lately brought to light, and published in your's, and other Papers, has brought the Name of these Antipatriots upon the Carpet again, it reminded me of the Epigram, &c. which therefore I send you, and desire a Place for it in your next Paper, together with the Translation and Imitation annexed, which will oblige, &c.

A NEW-YORKER.

EPIGRAMME.

BLAISE voyant à l'Agonie
Lucas, qui devoit cent *Francs*
Lui dit, toute Honte bannie,
Ca payez moi, il en est tems!
Laissez moi mourir à mon Aise,
Répondit foiblement *Lucas*,
O parblieu! vous ne mourez pas
Que je ne sois payé, dit *Blaise*.

TRANSLATION.

SICK on his Bed, and struggling hard for Breath,
Poor *Lucas* lay in Agonies of Death;
Blaize, with a Countenance and Tone severe
Approach'd the Bed, and thunder'd in his Ear,
" 'Tis Time to pay the Hundred Franks you owe:
" You have no Conscience sure,—to serve me so!"
Poor *Lucas* faintly cries—" For Pity, cease,
" O spare me now, and let me die in Peace."
" No, no," says *Blaize*, " whatever may be said,
" I swear you shall not die till I am paid."

IMITATION.

ON Death-Bed despairing as G. G——lle lay,
And the D—l stood waiting to take him away;
In rush'd Doctor M—ff—t and Z—y H——d,
And urg'd, he their Loss, ere he died would make good—— [drew,
——' Since our Country's Resentment upon us we
' By supporting the Schemes of the D—l and you,
' And for striving to make them a Nation of Slaves,
' Have been treated and deem'd as vile Traitors and Knaves; [stroy'd,
' Like Thieves have been hunted, our Substance de-
' And as Fewel for raising of Bonfires employ'd;
' While we have, as Victims on Liberty's Altar,
' Been in Danger of breaking our Necks in a Halter;
' And for all we have suffer'd and all we have lost,
' Since our Country refuses to pay us the Cost;
' Tis but just that your self should those Losses repay,
' Before you go hence with the D——l away——
' Oh,' faintly says G—ll-e, ' in Peace let me lie,
' And the D—l will pay your Due when I die:'
' No, no', they both cried,' ' We will not be so shamm'd,
' First pay us, and then you may die and be d—d.'

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably,
A large Assortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; also,
The following Holland, goods, &c.

ALLUM	Indigo
Brimstone	Scale beams, large and small
Copperas	Frying pans
Chalk	Flax hatchels, best sort
Sweeds iron	Tea kettles
Best refin'd ditto	Very large and small flates
Bloomery do.	Waffle irons
German steel	Garden shears
London TC do.	Mill saws in sets
Blister'd do.	Spinnel
Hoop iron	Corn fans
Bristol pots	Straw knives
Newark do.	Twine
New-England do.	Fiddles and strings
New-York do.	Quills
Iron tea kettles	Sealing wax
Stew pans	India pencils
Skillets	White wash brushes
Dogs	Hearth do.
Waggon and cart boxes	Shoe do.
Gridles	Weavers do.
Sad irons	House do.
Powder	Bounders
Shot	Powder blue
Bar lead	Neuremburgh salve
Anvils	Harlem oil
Vices	Oil flints
Beck irons	
Hammers	
Sledges	
Mill and X cut saws	
Albany peas	

97—

BY order of the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on application made to him, by Benjamin Garrison, of the city of New-York, merchant, one of the creditors of Jeremiah Brown, of Providence, in the colony of Rhode-Island; he did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, of the province of New-York, intitled, " An act to prevent frauds in debtors," direct all the estate of the said Jeremiah Brown, real and personal, to be seized; and that unless he does redeem what shall be so seized, within a year and a day next after this public notice given, and such seizure made; all his estate, real and personal, that shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three. 97, 6

HENRY WHITEMAN,

AT the sign of the Brass Buttons and Buckles, in the [illegible] and next door but one to Mr. [illegible], acquaints his customers, and others, [illegible] as usual, [illegible] Button [illegible] wholesale and retail; [illegible] ment of dry Goods, [illegible] ably.

To be sold at public vendue, [illegible] day of September next, at [illegible] forenoon, at the house of John [illegible] keeper, at the sign of the [illegible], on Fresh-Water hill, in the city of New-York.

THE following lots of land, laid out on the rights of Philip Rockeby and Cornelius Christianse, in the patent of Wawayanda, in the county of Orange, and are commonly called the lands belonging to Duncan's right (viz.) Lot Nº 2, containing 355 acres and ½ and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot Nº 1, containing 336 acres, being part of a lot of 812 acres; Lot Nº 2, containing 311 acres and ½, being part of a lot of 1707 acres; Lot Nº 1, containing 404 acres, being part of a lot of 805 acres; Lot Nº 1, containing 413 acres, being part of a lot of 846 acres; Lot Nº 1, containing 209 acres, being part of a lot of 718 acres; Lot Nº 1, containing 376 acres, being part of a lot of 2515 acres; Lot Nº 1, containing 400 acres, being part of a lot Nº 3, in the first alotment; Lot Nº 2, containing 906 acres, being part of a lot Nº 4, in the fifth alotment; Lot Nº 1, containing 476 acres, being part of a lot Nº 9, in the 2d alotment; Lot Nº 1, containing 199 acres, being part or lot number 7, in the 2d alotmen,; Lot Nº 1, containing 188 acres, being part of lot Nº 5, of the first alotment. The town of Goshen is intitled to one undivided sixth part of the five last mentioned lots. There will also be sold at the same time and place, some undivided lands, in the said patent. 97, 6

Nullum munus Reipublicæ, afferre majus meliusve possumus, quam si doceamus atque erudiamus juventutem. CICERO.

New-York, August 12, 1773.

If a Youth, designed for Trade, be to study any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country, *that he may understand the Language, which he has constant Use of, with the utmost Accuracy.*

LOCKE.

A Grammatical Study of our own Language, makes no Part of the ordinary Method of Instruction, which we pass through in our Childhood; and, it is very seldom that we apply ourselves to it afterwards: And yet, the Want of it will not be effectually supplied, by any Advantages whatsoever.

DR. LOWTH.

THE importance of an *English Education*, is now very well understood, and the Facility of attaining it, independent of other Studies, very obvious. Heretofore it was thought, a competent Knowledge of the *English* could not be acquired, without some previous Acquaintance with the *Latin* Tongue; which, therefore, became the only vehicle of grammatical Instruction. This Error arose from a too partial Fondness for that Language, in which, formerly, the Service of the Church, the Translation of the Bible, and most other Books, were printed.

The Falsity of the Maxim will be clearly seen, if we consider, That the Elements of Grammar are the same in all Languages: That most differ in some particular Modes, and require distinct Rules and Observations: And that, the Grammars of the *latin* Tongue are chiefly employed to teach the various Terminations of the Flexions, Modes, Formations, and Words of that Language; a Matter the *English* is no-ways concerned in.

Men, however, too often make a Sacrifice of their Understandings at the Shrine of ancient Custom. Thus the Practice of sending Youths to learn *English* at a *Latin* School, continued without any enquiries about the Propriety of it, till Mr. LOCKE ventured to censure the Conduct of " a Father, who should waste his own Money, and his Son's Time in setting him to learn the *Roman Language*, when, at the same Time he designs him for a Trade, wherein he having no Use for *Latin*, fails not to forget that little which he brought from School, and which, 'tis ten to one he abhors for the ill Treatment it procured him."

Yet farther, the first Grammarian of the present Age, hath clearly pointed out the Usefulness of teaching Children the common Principles of Grammar, in their native Tongue, to facilitate the Acquisition of other Languages, whether Antient or Modern. " *Universal Grammar*, says he, *cannot be taught abstractedly: It must be done with Reference to some Language already known; in which the Terms are to be explained, and the Rules exemplified. The Learner is supposed to be unacquainted with all but his native Tongue: And in what other, consistently with Reason and common Sense, can you go about to explain it to him? When he has a competent Knowledge of the main Principles of Grammar, exemplified in his own; he will then apply himself with great Advantage to the Study of any other Language.*"——" *If Children were first taught the common Principles of Grammar, by some short and clear System of* English *Grammar; which happily by its Simplicity, and Facility, is, perhaps, fitter than any other for such a Purpose; they would have some Notion of what they were going about, when they should enter into the Latin Grammar; and would hardly be engaged so many Years, as they now are, in that most irksome and difficult Part of Literature, with so much Labour of the Memory, and with so little Assistance of the Understanding.*"

After the very accurate Productions of the Learned Dr. LOWTH, and many other Grammarians, it cannot be said, that we have no System of Grammar in our own Language, proper for the Initiation of Youth in that Science. And, whether we consider an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties and Beauties of our own Language, as Useful to the Student; or as necessary and ornamental to the Man of Business, we shall plainly perceive the Utility of *a mere English School, founded on grammatical Principles.*

These Considerations, and the Encouragement of my Friends, induce me to offer for your Approbation the following.

PLAN of AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

which will be opened on the *first* of *next Month*.

In the lowest Class, will be arranged, the Children who have been but imperfectly taught to read; with whom the utmost Care shall be taken, to correct all ill Habits in reading, and to form a just Pronunciation.

[illegible] *Class*, the Scholar shall be initiated in [illegible] *Institutes*; and these strongly fixed on the Mind by frequent *Parsings* of the most appro[illegible]

[illegible] will introduce the Scholar to an Ac[illegible] the *Syntax*, and *Ellipsis*; each of [illegible] inculcated in a Course of reading, [illegible] may engage the young Attention, and [illegible] Tendency, As

[illegible]	*Gay's Fables*,
The [illegible] Miscellany,	*Beauties of History*:
The [illegible] Plutarch.	*Or Pictures of Vertue and Vice.*

In this Class, the Scholar will be frequently exercised [illegible] and defective Verbs: [illegible] will be continued.

The fourth Class [illegible] out of those Scholars who [illegible] grammatical Exercises, [illegible] and elegant Method of reading [illegible]

The Books used in this Course [illegible]

History of the World,	[illegible]
History of England,	*History of America* [illegible]
Introduction to polite Learning,	[illegible]
Seneca's Morals.	*Oeconomy of Human Life.*

In the fifth Class, the Scholar shall be initiated in the Proprieties and Beauties of reading POETRY, exemplified in the Works of THOMPSON, GRAY, YOUNG, POPE, and MILTON.

The Scholars of the fourth and fifth Classes, will be occasionally instructed in the *Art of familiar Letter Writing*.

I shall likewise endeavour to instruct those who require it, in *Writing* and the *Elements of Arithmetic*, till an Assistant can be procured for those Branches which shall be done as soon as may be.

RULES.

To preserve the utmost Decorum among the Scholars, *proper Rules* for the Conduct of each, during the Hours of teaching, shall be put up in the School-Room.

On the Model of Mr. LOCKE, *a new Mode of Reprehension* for Irregularities, and a loitering Study, will be adopted. The several Methods at present taken in most Schools, to punish Children for their Faults are disagreeable; and oftener attended with bad than good Consequences. It shall be my Care, rather to reason or shame them out of their Faults, by affectionate Arguments with them; or, *in the Extremity*, a public Disgrace among their Fellows.

TERMS.

That I may do Justice to each, I do not intend to take more than *Thirty* Scholars at a *Pistole* a Quarter.

Half a Pistole at Entrance; and *Half a Pistole* more towards a Fund for providing Books for the Use of the School.

The Indulgence of the Public to this Plan, shall meet the utmost Care and Diligence on the Part of Its devoted Servant,

THOMAS BYERLEY.

RAN away, from the subscribers, on Sunday night, the 8th of this instant, two indented servant men; one named Joseph Jones, aged 23 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, sandy complexion, light hair, tied behind; says he was born in England, (but appears to be an Irishman, as he has the brogue) and went from there to Ireland, where he shipped as a servant for this country:—Had on when he went away, a light coloured camlet coat, black everlasting breeches; a white shirt; blue yarn stockings, and an old felt or castor hat, with spots of tar upon the crown.——The other named John Stagg, born in England but shipped from Ireland, as a servant also—says he was 21 years old last Christmas; has a long scar upon his chin, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sandy complexion, short light hair: Had on when he went away, a stripped under waistcoat, without sleeves, a short green, outside jacket, lined with white flannel, a white shirt, stripped trowsers, a small brim felt hat, and a pair of turned pumps that have been half-soaled, with copper buckles in them; took with him also, a pair of double soaled shoes, partly worn, and a pair of plated buckles; likewise a pair of saddle-bags. Any person that will apprehend said servants, and bring them to their masters, or secure them in any of his Majesty's gaols, and give notice thereof, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, for both, or FIVE for either of them, and all reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL TUTHILL, THOMAS EVERSON.

Blooming-Grove, in Orange-County, August 20. 1773. 97—

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The 27th of October next, will be exposed to sale, (*If not sold in the interim at private sale*) At the London Coffee-House, New-York,

Sundry valuable FARMS,

In the southern parts of Ulster County, a fine settled country, at *LITTLE BRITAIN*.

LOT No. 1, 206 acres, near John Galloway's, including a large parcel of wild meadow.

Lot Nº 2, adjoining Nº 1, with Grey's meadow, containing 206 acres.

Lot Nº 3, adjoining to Nº 2, containing 203 acres.

Lot Nº 4, to the eastward of No. 3, and adjoining the farm possessed by Col. Clinton, containing above 206 acres.

Upon these lands there are some improvements.

In the 5000 acre tract, granted to George Clarke, Esq; Allun Jarret, and Co. on the Wall-Kill,

Lots Nº 9, and 10, containing about 250 acres.

Lots Nº 17 and 20, each about 28 acres, besides two 25ths of undivided land in this tract, which will draw near 180 acres more, and two 25ths of the rent of 60 bushels of wheat, charged annually upon 600 acres, granted to the German settlement of New-Witt.

In the 8000 acre tract, to the westward of the 5000 acre tract, and contiguous thereto, Lots Nº 7 and 14, containing several 100 acres, and also a share of the undivided part.

In the 2500 acre tract, to the north-west of the 8000 acre tract, and bounding upon Shawagunck-Kill.

Lot Nº 7, containing about 357 acres.

Any person inclined to purchase, may apply to the owner, *Joseph Stott*, at *Philadelphia*; or to *William Smith*, Esq; in *New-York*; from whom they may learn the conditions of sale, and the title, which is indisputable. 98, 9

New-Jersey, Monmouth-County, July 30, 1773. } ss. BY Order of the Honourable Court of Common Pleas, for said County: Whereas Stophell Romine, a Prisoner for Debt, in the Goal of said County; and two Thirds of his Creditors did petition said Court, for the Relief of a late Act of Assembly of said Province, an Act entitled an act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, &c. Now, these are to give Notice to the Creditors of said Debtor, That they be together at the Court-House, in said County, at 12 o'Clock (Noon) of the thirteenth Day of September next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Debtor should not be discharged from his Confinement, pursuant to said Act. 91—

JOHN MORTON

Has just come to hand per the Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, and Samson, Capt. Coupar, from London, and the late Vessels from Bristol;

A Very neat assortment of [illegible] India goods, well adapted to the [illegible] amongst which are, very hand[illegible] double purple callicoes, India and [illegible] blue and white, and red and white [illegible] blue and white, and red and white [illegible] red and white, and blue and [illegible] callico, 7-8 and 4-4 cambricks and [illegible], and red and white striped [illegible] and Persians, new silk [illegible] and white drillings, brown and white [illegible], 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, from [illegible] 9s. per yard, Irish sheeting and dowlas, [illegible] and middling broad-cloths, with many other [illegible] too tedious to enumerate.

CHI[illegible]

Consisting of table and tea [illegible] complete, blue and white, and enamell'd [illegible] beakers; blue and white enamel'd tea pots, [illegible] and milk pots; blue and white and [illegible] breakfast and afternoon cups and saucers, by the [illegible] smaller quantity; blue and white, and [illegible] bowls, from half a pint to a gallon; odd dishes, [illegible] and tureens, blue and white and enamel'd [illegible] cups and saucers, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual [illegible], at his store on Hunter's-Quay.

TO BE SOLD,



THE Dwelling-House and Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceased, situated in *Elizabeth-Town*, on the Road between the Court-House and the *Point.*—The House is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out-Houses that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are excellent, with every Convenience, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleasant and healthy Village of *Elizabeth-Town*,—which has many genteel and agreeable Families residing in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the farther Convenience of *two* of the best *Grammar-Schools* in the Country. A greater or less Quantity of Land will be sold with the House, as the Purchaser may like, and immediate Possession will be given to the Purchaser. For farther Particulars, inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Esq; in *New-York*, or of the Subscriber in *Elizabeth-Town*.

THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 22d, 1773. 74—

Elizabeth-Town Raway, May 3, 1773.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of two hundred and fifty two pounds New-York money, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Congregation at *Elizabeth Town Raway*, to enable the said congregation to repair their Meeting-House, and for other purposes necessary for the support of the Gospel at that place.—The lottery to consist of 4200 tickets, of which 1339 are to be fortunate, viz.

1	Prize	of	200	Dollars,	is	200
1	Ditto	of	150		is	150
2	Ditto	of	80		are	160
5	Ditto	of	50		are	250
10	Ditto	of	20		are	200
20	Ditto	of	10		are	200
40	Ditto	of	8		are	320
100	Ditto	of	4		are	400
1160	Ditto	of	2		are	2320
1339	Prizes,					4200
2861	Blanks,					
4200	Tickets, at a Dollar each, are					4200

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. from the prizes.

The above lottery to be drawn the second day of August next, under the inspection of Messieurs William Edgar, John Adams, Matthias Baker, Joseph Willis, Lewis Brant, John Wood, John Oliver, jun. and Amos Morss, jun. who are appointed managers.

It is with great reluctance the above lottery is set on foot; but among the many, of the same kind offered to the publick, there are none, it is presumed, claim indulgence more than the above. The weak state of the society, it is hoped will apologize for a method to raise money, which urgent necessity only can plead for.

☞ A few tickets still unsold, may be had by leaving a line directed to the managers.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or, GENERAL ADVERTISER, [illegible]

THURSDAY, August 19, 1773.

New-York, July 15, 1773.

Qui visum vitam dat. Cic.

THE infinitely [illegible] portant [illegible] mechanism and [illegible] admirably [illegible] propriety [illegible] ey of [illegible] to which [illegible] little [illegible] improvement [illegible] properly [illegible] to study them [illegible] portance, [illegible]

The [illegible] which [illegible] hearing, [illegible] and early [illegible] it attended [illegible] gloomy ideas, [illegible] no one can [illegible] measure [illegible] fore, how [illegible] that are [illegible] ing to [illegible] order [illegible] wisdom [illegible] *that* [illegible] pen[illegible] alled [illegible]

To the [illegible] AMERICA.

D[illegible] Oculist and Aurist, [illegible]

[illegible] eye, in its healthy state.

Medicine and Surgery, have always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those tender, sympathetic, and nearly connected organs, to which nature has assigned the most important offices of life, have for many years, particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardless of vague [illegible] hypotheses, he hath, on rational principles, [illegible] methods of cure, improved, and confirmed by the most accurate observations in a course of practice, the most extensive, and the most [illegible] of any of his contemporaries in *Europe*, or on this vast continent.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of these parts of the British colonies, can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. To conciliate therefore their favour, Dr. GRAHAM begs leave to assure them, that, with tenderness and moderation, even to the poorest individual, his best abilities shall at all times be exerted to serve them; and as the success, which daily attends his practice, is a better testimony of his skill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it suffice only to mention, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled in pursuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hospitals, as well as the lectures of the most eminent Professors in Europe.

Since his arrival at Philadelphia in October 1772, many hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following disorders, many of which had been of long standing, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by gentlemen who, otherwise do honour to the profession, the success attending their practice sufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entrusted. The chief disorders are as follows, viz. Periodical, partial, and total blindness, whether occasioned by cataract, glaucoma, or gutta serena; weakness and dimness of sight; squinting; pain; swelling, and inflammation of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or films, occasioned by the small-pox, blows, or extraneous substances; weak, watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated eye-lids; spasmodic twitchings of the muscles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excrescences, *fistula lachrymales.*——Total and periodical deafness; thickness of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful sensations in consequence of loud sounds; cracking, itching, continual and remitting noises in the ears; offensive runnings, occasioned by colds, swelling, swimming, picking, and improper applications; or by long and severe sicknesses; insects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones; *polypi*, &c. and several persons born deaf and dumb, [illegible] &c.

☞ The poor, who apply properly recommended, will be assisted gratis with advice, medicines and manual operations, as their respective cases may require; and for that purpose, he will appropriate every morning, between the hours of five and seven.

The Doctor intends to sail for England in a

[illegible]

[illegible] THE PRIZES

[illegible]	Value of each Prize.				Total.		
1	£.6000	0	0	is	£.6000	0	0
1	3000	0	0	is	3000	0	0
1	1000	0	0	is	1000	0	0
1	835	12	0	is	835	12	0
1	684	16	0	is	684	16	0
1	660	16	0	is	660	16	0
1	600	0	0	is	600	0	0
3	437	10	0	are	1312	10	0
1	456	10	0	is	456	10	0
1	400	0	0	is	400	0	0
2	391	10	0	are	783	0	0
2	355	0	0	are	710	0	0
1	354	0	0	is	354	0	0
1	353	15	0	is	353	15	0
5	342	17	6	are	1714	7	6
1	327	12	0	is	327	12	0
2	314	5	0	are	628	10	0
1	312	0	0	is	312	0	0
1	308	15	0	is	308	15	0
2	305	0	0	are	610	0	0
3	300	0	0	are	900	0	0
2	294	0	0	are	588	0	0
1	290	0	0	is	290	0	0
2	282	0	0	are	564	0	0
1	272	8	0	is	272	8	0
1	262	11	0	is	262	11	0
11	253	15	0	are	2791	5	0
2	250	0	0	are	500	0	0
1	242	0	0	is	242	0	0
1	236	8	0	is	236	8	0
1	210	0	0	is	210	0	0
1	207	0	0	is	207	0	0
1	200	0	0	is	200	0	0
1	192	0	0	is	192	0	0
1	167	10	0	is	167	10	0
1	148	0	0	is	148	0	0
1	145	0	0	is	145	0	0
3	144	0	0	are	432	0	0
1	142	0	0	is	142	0	0
1	136	0	0	is	136	0	0
1	134	0	0	is	134	0	0
1	132	0	0	is	132	0	0
13	130	0	0	are	1690	0	0
1	112	0	0	is	112	0	0
1	108	0	0	is	108	0	0
1	100	0	0	is	100	0	0
1	90	0	0	is	90	0	0
1	88	15	0	is	88	15	0
2	80	0	0	are	160	0	0
1	75	0	0	is	75	0	0
25	70	0	0	are	1750	0	0
1	68	0	0	is	68	0	0
1	62	8	0	is	62	8	0
1	62	0	0	is	62	0	0
14	60	0	0	are	840	0	0
1	57	0	0	is	57	0	0
1	55	0	0	is	55	0	0
12	50	0	0	are	600	0	0
1	45	0	0	is	45	0	0
2	44	0	0	are	88	0	0
1	40	0	0	is	40	0	0
2	32	10	0	are	63	0	0
1	26	0	0	is	26	0	0
1	24	0	0	is	24	0	0
40	14	0	0	are	560	0	0
63	8	0	0	are	504	0	0
40	7	0	0	are	280	0	0
557	6	0	0	are	3342	0	0
40	5	0	0	are	200	0	0

894	Land Prizes.	41506	7	6
1518	Cash, do. at £. 5 each,	7590	0	0
1	Do. to Balance,	3	12	6
2413	Prizes,	£.49,100	0	0
9862	Blanks.			
12275	Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 40s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,	£.49,100	0	0

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be seen at any of the Places abovementioned.

June 26th, 1773.

[illegible] £.2400 0 0

[illegible] in the town of [illegible] New [illegible] county, in Connecticut, 50 0 0

48 Prizes of [illegible] the highest of which is £.20, the [illegible] amounting in the whole to 198 10 0

421 Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is 632 10 0

4[illegible]	Prizes,			
1448	Blanks:	£.2280	0	0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280	0	0

A blank deed is already made for the house, and the adventurers may be assured, that the fortunate number which shall draw that and the lot of ground, shall be put into possession as soon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Tuesday the 6th day of July instant, if answers are received in time—from the several persons who had tickets to dispose of in this lottery—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, subject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may be had of Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—

WILLIAM ELSWORTH,

FINDS himself under an absolute Necessity to postpone the Drawing of his Lottery, till the first Tuesday of September next; as he has not yet had Returns from several of his Friends, who had a considerable Number of his Tickets to dispose of: As the Prizes are already rolled up, and ready to put in the Box; it is earnestly requested, that all those who were entrusted with Tickets, will be careful to account for, or return them by the Time above mentioned, when the Lottery will be certainly drawn.

Orders for Tickets directed to Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles's Hook, (who has some of the Tickets still to dispose of) and left with Mr. William Elsworth on Golden Hill, or the Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 92—

The best Price given for
ALL SORTS OF

LINEN RAGS,

According to their Quality and Fineness,

By JOHN KEATING,

AT HIS

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

On the North River, or his

STORE IN NEW-YORK,

Near BURLING'S-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE,

A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving, to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use: And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place set a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

Just imported in last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the Corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace, [illegible] lace for the military [illegible] silver buttons, gold and [illegible] buttons for hats, [illegible] [illegible] embroidery [illegible] [illegible] silk hose, [illegible] gloves, [illegible] cloth, and [illegible] Clergy; very neat assortment of the best [illegible] made in England, [illegible] of different colours, very neat for summer, with the newest fashion [illegible] buttons, plated or gilt do. double or single [illegible], sagathees, ratinets, of superior quality; [illegible] tammy and durant, royal ribbed [illegible], and velvets, cotton, spotted velsure, Manchester velvets of all colours; camblets and German serges, and wiltons, forrest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread gloves, beaver, buck, doe-skin and dog-skin ditto; thread and worsted hose; Russia drilling, from the best to a lower quality; superfine burdets and Demascus, cottons and calicoes, Irish linen, cambrick, pistol lawns, brown Holland, dowlas and check, and check furniture; India dimity, and other white neat goods; white, brown and black buckram, best glovers thread, nuns do. the best taylors thread of all colours, best sewing silk of all colours; all kind of trimming for hatters, stay-makers trimmings; wafers and sealing wax, red tape, knives and forks, all kind of tools for taylors; Scotch gartering, pillow and other fustians, coarse and fine hair shag, livery lace for clothes and carriages, coarse and fine cloth for carriages, swanskin for sadlers, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be sold very cheap, for cash, or short credit. 81—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make roads: No sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indisputable title will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, Feb. 1st 1773. 70—

WATCHES

CLEANING, Repairing, Glasses, Springs, Chains, &c. fitted at HALF the usual Price, and defended from future Expence. J. S. will undertake to make up (as bespoke) for those of the Trade, Merchants or private Persons—London Watches, upon any Construction, and at any Price; with this great Advantage, being here to keep his Work in Order without Charge, and expects, by being favoured in every Request hitherto, to have an Opportunity of demonstrating his Ability as a Manufacturer.

☞ Some new Watches for Sale, and a neat Dial fit for a publick Room.

J. Simnet, is removed from the Coffee-House Bridge quite to the River Side, next to the Sign of the Castle on Murray's Wharf, New-York. 82—

Ready for the Press,
And shortly will be published,
A
VINDICATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,
From the
GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS
AND
MALICIOUS ABUSE
OF
THOMAS DE LAUNE,
In his LIBEL entitled,
A PLEA for the NON-CONFORMISTS,
By SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M.
Rector of *West-Chester*, in the Province of New-York, and a Missionary from *the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts.*

Subscriptions taken in by the Friends of the Church of England in all the neighbouring Colonies, and are desired to be sent as soon as possible, to John Holt, Printer in New-York, that the Number may be ascertain'd and the Book put to the Press. 82—

S. SP. SKINNER,

At the *North-River*, in NEW-YORK,

MAKES *the very best of this Country* RUM; it is equal, *if not superior*, to the common *West-India* Rum.—He well known, that he makes it of a wholesome [illegible] very reasonable Price. 85—

N. B. *To prevent further Mistakes*, desires his Country Customers to take Notice, that there is a Distillery adjoining Mr. [illegible] Buildings, to the Southward, [illegible] occupied by him [illegible] quite [illegible] any [illegible] Rinking Hogos, and of a [illegible] *Proof*, that will be sold [illegible] Credit, or for Molasses, [illegible] common Country Rum.— [illegible] *Proof*, is also made at [illegible] Price. 81—

[illegible]

The Rev. [illegible]

Late Minister [illegible]

RETURNS his [illegible] Public for [illegible] BOARDING [illegible] ther, at his House near King's-[illegible] Miles from New-York) [illegible] the French Language [illegible] her, together with some of the most [illegible] such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern History, Logic, [illegible] wise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is requisite to fit the young Students for Admission into any College or University. 75—

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government,—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen, who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly answered.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,

IN BAYARD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-skins, of the best quality. 95—

To be SOLD, *at private* SALE,

A VERY valuable FARM, situated in the township of Argyle, in the county of Albany, known and distinguished by the number 14 of the farms within the said township, containing two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. Likewise a lot containing thirty acres in the town plot of said township, known by the number 24 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as good land as any in the patent; and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of Mr. *FRANCIS MARSCHALK.* 96, 99

The most ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORMTENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION of
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Rosamond*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's
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ON *HUNTER's-QUAY.*
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.
And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, just arrived from *Bristol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, castor and felt hats; German serges, women's Bristol shoes; long and short pipes, a neat assortment of shoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter dishes, plates and basons; 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. nails, shot and fusee balls, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
At the Sign of the
LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

Has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels

A large Assortment of GOODS, such as have not been imported to this city before, being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts, [illegible] prints which cost for engraving [illegible] to three hundred guineas.

[illegible] and cut white Flint Glass, [illegible] and beautiful assortment.

ALSO,

[illegible] Assortment of Drugs, [illegible]

[illegible] COLOURS,

[illegible]

FOUNDERS [illegible] ARTICLES.

JEWELLERS [illegible]

HATTERS [illegible]

[illegible] Knives and [illegible] assortment.

London [illegible]

SHEET LEAD, [illegible]
Ditto [illegible]
Ditto Copper [illegible]
Ditto Tin [illegible]
Ditto Iron [illegible]

STEEL of different Sizes and [illegible]
NAILS and SHOT of all [illegible]
WRITING PAPER of all [illegible]
Also, an Assortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting,
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of JAMES GRANT, (Trader) late of this City, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts properly attested; and all those who are anywise indebted to, or possessing any Part of the said Estate, are likewise desired to pay, or deliver the same without further Notice.

HENRY USTICK, Administrator.

New-York, July 29, 1773. 91 98

SAMUEL FRANKLIN,

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beekman's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also Pimenta, Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, a few Casks of Fresh Raisins, Bottled Porter in small Hampers, and an Assortment of European Goods suitable for the Season. 82—

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,
At the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 71—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per grose, and coffee.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof;

A
SERMON,
Preached at the
SYNAGOGUE,
In Newport, *Rhode-Island*,
CALLED
"The SALVATION of ISRAEL:"
On the Day of PENTICOST,
Or FEAST of WEEKS,
The 6th Day of the Month, *Sivan*,
The Year of the Creation, 5533:
Or, May 28, 1773.
Being the ANNIVERSARY
Of giving the LAW at *Mount Sinai*:
By the venerable HOCHAM,
The learned RABBI,
HAIJM ISAAC KARIGAL,
Of the City of of HEBRON, near JERUSALEM,
In the HOLY LAND.

Just imported in last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the Corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace, [illegible] some laces for the militia, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold and silver spangl'd loops and buttons for hats, and bands, very beautiful new fashion spangl'd lace [illegible] plated fringe, spangl'd fringe and plain ditto, pearl thread and [illegible] for embroidery, thread and cotton, gold and silver garters, [illegible] with gold buckles; [illegible] embroider'd Holland [illegible] gold spangl'd [illegible] cloth, silk [illegible] vests, India programs [illegible] corded [illegible] of different colours, [illegible] black and [illegible] and Roman [illegible] Black and [illegible] India silk handkerchiefs [illegible] silk hose, Geneva velvets of different colours [illegible] vellums. N. B. silk [illegible] gloves, lined shammy do. black and [illegible] grey cloth, and hose and casimers for the [illegible] Clergy; very neat assortment of the best cloth made in England, casimer of different colours, very neat for summer, with the newest fashion twist buttons, plated or gilt do. double or single alopeens, sagathees, ratinets, of superior quality; best tammy and durant, royal striped thickset, and velvets, cotton, spotted vellure, Manchester velvets of all colours; camlets and German serges, and wiltons, forrest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread gloves, beaver, buck, doe-skin and dog-skin ditto; thread and worsted hose; Russia drilling, from the best to a lower quality; superfine burdets and Demascus, cottons and callicoes, Irish linen, cambrick, pistol lawns, brown Holland, dowlas and check, and check furniture; India dimity, and other white neat goods; white, brown and black buckram, best glovers thread, nuns do. the best taylors thread of all colours, best sewing silk of all colours; all kind of trimming for hatters, stay-makers trimmings; wafers and sealing wax, red tape, knives and forks, all kind of tools for taylors; Scotch gartering, pillow and other fustians, coarse and fine hair shag, livery lace for clothes and carriages, coarse and fine cloth for carriages, swanskin for sadlers, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be sold very cheap, for cash, or short credit. 81—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make roads: No sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indisputable title will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

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FRENCH BOARDING [illegible]

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[illegible] therewith:
[illegible] as
PAINTERS [illegible] COLOURS,
[illegible]
WINDOW [illegible]
WITH COACH [illegible]
FOUNDERS and [illegible] ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS [illegible] &c.
HATTERS [illegible]
Table Knives and Forks, a [illegible] Assortment.
London and hard Metal [illegible]

SHEET LEAD		
Ditto Brass	}	In Boxes,
Ditto Copper	}	Rolls and
Ditto Tin	}	Bundles.
Ditto Iron		

STEEL of different Sizes and [illegible]
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